



## THE NATION'S RESTORATION

Address of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher  
at Fort Sumter, on the Occasion of  
Raising the Old Flag, April 14, 1865

On this solemn and joyful day we again lift up to the breeze our fathers' flag, now again the banner of the United States with the fervent prayer that God will crown it with honor, protect it from treason, and send it down to our children with all the blessings of civilization, liberty and religion. Terrible in battle, may it be glorious in peace. Happily no bird or beast of prey has been inscribed upon it. The stars that redeem the night from darkness, and the beams of red light that beautify the morning, have been unfurled. As long as the sun endures, or the stars, may it wave over a nation neither enslaved nor oppressed and great as appears. One, and but once, we have treason, rebellion and that insane hour, when the guiltiest and bloodiest rebellion of time buried its fire upon the fort, you, Sir, [turning to Gen. Anderson], and a small heroic band stood within these now crumpled walls and died gallant and just battle for the honor and defense of the nation's banner. [Applause.] On that day of fire this glorious flag still peacefully waved to the breeze above your head, unconscious of harm as the stars and seas above it. Once it was shot down; a gallant hand, in whose care this day it has been, plucked it from the ground and reared it up, cast down, but not despoiled. After long resistance with trembling hand, and much blood, it withdrew it from its height, closed its wings and bore it far away; sternly to sleep amid the tumults of rebellion and the thunders of battle. The first act of war had begun. The long night of four years had set in. While the giddy traitors were already advancing, that werec long to fill the land with blood. To-day you are returned again; we devoutly join with you in thanksgiving to Almighty God that he has spared your honored life, and rebathed you the honors of this day. The stars never you are the same; these are the same stars that were shining and serene as they did. All eyes gaze with wondering awe. What grim batteries crowd the barren shores! What scents have filled this air and disturbed these waters! These shattered heaps of shapeless stone are all that is left of Fort Sumter. Desolation broods in yonder sad city. Solemn retribution hath avenged our dis-honored banner. You have come back with honor who departed hence four years ago, leaving the air sultry with fanaticism. The surging crowds that rolled up their frenzied shouts as the flames came down are dead, or scattered, or silent in their habitations are desolate. Ruined sites are the signs of treason, rebellion has perished, but the scars of the same flag that was insulted. [Great gasps of sympathy.] With starry eyes it looks up and says, "I will recall the day that I savor this bay for that banner that supplanted it and sees it not. [Applause.] You that then for the day were humbled here are here again to triumph once and forever. [Applause.] In the storms of this assault this glorious ensign was often struck, but it is a memorable fact that not one of its stars was torn out by shot or shell. [Applause.] It was a prophecy. It said, not one State shall be struck from this nation by treason. [Applause.] The fulfillment is at hand. Lifted to the top of dome proclaiming, after four years of war, that the flag is blessed. [Applause.] Hail to the flag of our fathers, and our fathers glory to the banner that has gone through four years, black with tempests of discord to plant the nation back to peace without punishment; and glory be to God who, above all hosts and banners, hath ordained victory and shall ordain peace. [Applause.] Wherefore hath we come hither, pilgrims from distant places? A we come to exult that Northern hands are stronger than Southern? No! but to rejoice that the hands of those who defended a just and beneficent government are mightier than the hands that assaulted it. [Loud applause.] Do we exult over our victory? We exult that a nation hath not fallen. [Applause.] We sorrow with the sorrowing and sympathize with the desolate, we look upon this shattered fort and yonder distant cities with sad eyes, grieved that men who have committed such treason, and treason that God has set such a mark upon them, that all ages shall dread and abhor it. [Applause.] We exult not for a passion gratified, but for a sentiment victorious; not for temper, but for conscience; not, as we devoutly believe, that our work has been done. We should be unworthy of that liberty intrusted to our care, if, on such a day as this, we sullied our hearts by feelings of aimless vengeance, and equally unworthy if we did not deplore the crime which you have said, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay," said the Lord, that he hath put upon our arrogant rebellion ineffaceable wounds. [Loud applause.] Since this flag went down, on that day, who shall tell the mighty woes that have made this land a spectacle to angels and men! The soil has drunk blood and glutted; millions mourn for millions slain or, enying the dead, pray for oblivion; towns and villages have been razed; fruitful fields have turned to wilderness. It came to pass as the prophet said, the sun was turned to darkness and the moon blood. The course of law was ended, the sword of justice was blunted in half the nation, industry was paralyzed, moral order, the public weal invaded by rapine and anarchy, while the States were ravaged by avenging armies. [Loud applause.] We were amazed and the earth reeled. When the flag sank here, it was as if politics might have come, and all beasts of fury had come forth to devour. That long night ended, and for this returning day we have come from afar to rejoice and give thanks. No more war, no more accursed secession, no more slavery that spawned them. [Loud applause.] Let no man misread the meaning of this unfolding flag, it says government hath returned hither, it proclaims, in the name of vindicated government, peace and protection to liberty, humiliation and pains to traitors. Hail the flag of sovereignty. The nation, not the States, is sovereign; restore to authority, this flag commands, no supplicants. There is no pardon, but no concession. [Great applause.] There may be amnesty and oblivion, but no lied compromises. [Applause.] The nation to-day has peace for the peaceful, and war for the turbulent. [Applause.] The only condition of submission is to submit. There is the Constitution, there are the laws, there is the government. They rise up like mountains of strength that shall not be moved. They are the conditions of peace. The nation under one government without slavery, has been ordained and shall stand. There can be peace on no other basis. On this reconstruction is easy, and needs neither the skill of an engineer. Without this basis, the architect shall ever be constructing the republic of hellish States. We do not want your cities nor your fields, we do not envy your prolific soil, nor heavens full of perpetual summer. Let agriculture revert here, let manufactures make every stream musical; build fleets on every port; surprise the arts of peace with genius second only to that of Athens, and we shall

[illegible]

perfect union and establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain this Constitution for the United States of America." Again, in the awful convention of war, the people of the United States, for the very ends just recited, have debated, settled, and ordained certain fundamental truths which must henceforth be accepted and obeyed; nor is any State or any individual wise who shall disregard them. They are to civil affairs what the natural laws are to the animal—indispensable conditions of peace and happiness. What are the truths given to the people, speaking out of fire and darkness of war, with authority inspired by that same God who gave the law from Sinai amid thunders of trumpet voices?—1. That these United States shall be one and indivisible; 2. That States are not absolute sovereigns, and have no right to dismember the republic; 3. That universal liberty is indispensable to republican government, and that slavery shall be utterly and forever abolished. Such are the results of war; these are the best fruits of the war. They are worth all they have cost. They are the foundations of peace. They will secure benefits to all nations as well as to us. One highest wisdom and duty is to accept the facts as the decrees of God. We are exhorted to forget all that has happened. We are to be the children of the new God, but not those appalling deeds of the old God, which this war has produced as cruelly as on Mount Sinai. God says—Remember—remember, hear it to day, under this sun, under that bright shield of the Sunnier banner, with the eyes of this nation and of the world upon us—we repeat the syllables of God's providence, and recite the solemn decrees—*No more slavery!—no more secession—no more dianion!*" [Applause.] Why did this civil war begin? We do not wonder that European statesmen failed to comprehend this conflict, and foreign philanthropists were shocked at a murderous war that seemed to have no moral origin, but like the brutal fight of beasts, and to be sprung from ferocious animal passions. This is a war, raging all profitable latitudes, cradled between two oceans, with inexhaustible resources, with riches increasing in an unparalleled ratio, by agriculture, by manufactures, by commerce, with schools and churches, with books and newspapers thick as leaves in our own forests, with institutions sprung from the people and peculiarly adapted to their genius—a nation not sluggish, but active, used to excitement, practised in political wisdom and accustomed to self-government, and all its vast outlying parts being governed by a Federal Government, mild in temper, gentle in administration, and beneficent in results, was so divided and so bitterly at enmity, that it was almost all derided that it was not understood abroad. All at once in this hemisphere of happiness and hope there came trooping clouds with fiery bolts full of death and desolation. At a cannon shot upon this fort all the nation, as if they had been a trained army lying on their arms awaiting a signal, rose up and began a war which for awfulness rises into the first rank of bad eminence. The front of battle going with the sun was twelve hundred miles long, and the depth, measured along a meridian, was a thousand miles. In this vast area more than two millions of men and last for four years have in skirmishes, fights and battles, met more than a thousand times, and on the coast and river line not less than four thousand miles in length, has swarmed with fleets freighted with artillery. The very industry of the country seemed to have been touched by some infernal wand and with one wheel changed it from peace to war. The anvils of the land beat like drums; as out of the ooze of emergency monsters, so from our mines and foundries uprose new and strange machines of war, iron-clad, and without external provocation, there rose such a storm of war as blackened the whole horizon of the hemisphere. What wonder that foreign observers, startled and amazed at this fact, and finding that seemed to have no guidance, but inspired wholly with violent frenzy? The explosion was sudden, but the train had long been laid. We must consider the condition of Southern society, if we would understand the mystery of this iniquity. Society in the South resolves itself into divisions more sharply distinguished than in any other part of the nation: At the base is the laboring class, made up of slaves; the next is the middle-class, made up of trading small farmers, and poor men; the lower edge of this class touches the slave, and the upper edge reaches up to the third, or ruling class. This class was a small minority in number, but its increased ability had centered in its hands the main government of the South, and had made it the soul of the country. Upon this polished, cultured, exceedingly capable, and wholly unprincipled class, rests the whole burden of this war, forced up by the bottom heat of slavery. The ruling class in the disloyal States arrogated to themselves superiority not compatible with republican equality nor with just morals. They claimed the right of pre-eminence. An evil prophet arose who trained these wild and luxurious shoots of ambition to the slaphy form of a political philosophy. By its vagaries they precipitated drudgery to the bottom of society, and left at the top what they could not be a clarified fluid. In their political economy, wealth was to be owned by capital; in their theory of government the few rule the many. They boldly avowed, not the fact alone that under all forms of government the few rule the many, but their right and duty to do so. Set free from the necessity of labor they conceived a contempt for those who felt its wholesome regimen. Believing themselves forced into supremacy they regarded the popular vote, when it failed to register their wishes, as an intrusion and a nuisance. They were born in a garden, and popular liberty, like weeds, overwreathed their banks but covered them with weeds and flowers with slime and mud of Democracy. [Applause.] When, with shrewd observation, they saw the growth of the popular class, they saw the Northern States, they instinctively took the inevitable events. It must be controlled, or cut off from a nation governed by gentlemen. Controlled less and less could it be in any decade, and they prepared secretly, earnestly and with wide conference and with mutual connivance. We are to distinguish between the pretence and means and causes of this war. To inflame and unite the great middle class of the South, who had no interest and no business with war, they alleged grievances against the North, and employed arguments that they, better than all other men, knew to be true and false. Slavery itself was cared for as an instrument of power or of exhortation. They had unalterably fixed their eyes upon empire, and all was good which could secure that, and bad which hindered it. Thus the ruling class of the South, an aristocracy as intense, proud and inflexible as ever existed, not limited either by customs or institutions, not recognized and adjusted in the regular order of society, playing a reciprocal part in its machinery, but secretly overturning its own existence, baptized with ostentatious names of democracy, obscuring to the people for the sake of governing, that this nameless, lurking aristocracy, that ran in the blood of society like a rash not yet come to the skin this

feeding on its nutriment and holding the whole structure but a servant set up to nourish it; this aristocracy of the plantation, with firm and deliberate resolve, brought on the war that they might cut the land in two, and clearing themselves from inextinguishable fire, set up a sterner, staltier empire, where slaves worked that gentlemen might live at ease. Nor can there be any doubt, that though at first they intended to erect the republican form of government, this was but a device—a step necessary to the securing of that power by which they should be able to change the whole economy of society. That they never dreamed of such a change we may well believe; that they would have accepted it though twice as bloody, if only it would have been a rule, they can hardly doubt, that knows the temper of the men of modern society, appreciate. But they miscalculated, they understood the people of the South, but they were totally incapable of understanding the character of the great working classes of the loyal States. That industry which is the foundation of independence and so of equity, they stigmatized as stupid drudgery or as mean avariance; that general intelligence and independence of thought which schools for common people and newspapers breed they reviled as the incitement of unsettled zeal running easily into fanaticism. They more thoroughly understood the profound sentiment of loyalty, the deep love of country, the sense of duty, the common people. If those who were the enemies of the South suspected the depth and power of that love of country which threw it into an agony of grief when the flag was here humbled, how should they conceive of it who were wholly disjoined from them in sympathy? The whole land rose up, you remember, when the flag came down, as if inspired unconsciously by the breath of the Almighty and the power of omnipotence. It was as when one pierces the banks of the Mississippi for a rhytel, and the whole raging stream plunges through with headlong course. Thus they calculated and miscalculated. And more than all they miscalculated the bravery of men who have been called cowards; who, are civilized and have personal bravery, are not affected by society as to have dismissed all thought of self defense, the whole force of whose life is turned to peaceful pursuits. These arrogant conspirators against government, with Chinese vanity, believed that they could blow away the self-respecting citizens as chaff from the battlefield. Few of them are left alive to ponder this mistake. Here are the roots of this civil war. It was not a quarrel of will heasts: it was a repetition of the strife of ages between power and right—between ambition and equality. An armed band of greedy conspirators sought the national life, her cities rose up and fought at every door, and room and hall rang out the murders, and save the house of the household. It was not legitimately a war between the common people of the North and South. The war was set on by the ruling class, the aristocratic conspirators of the South. They suborned the common people with lies, with sophistries, with cruel dejects and slanders, to fight for secret objects which they abhorred, and against interests as dear to them as their own lives. I charge the whole guilt of this war upon the ambitious, educated, plotting political leaders of the South. [Applause.] They have shed this ocean of blood. They have desolated the South. They have poured misery through all her towns and cities. They have bewitched the imagination of the people with fables, and led them to believe they were fighting for their homes and liberty, whose homes were not threatened and whose liberty was in no jeopardy. These arrogant instigators of civil war have renewed the plagues of Egypt, not that the oppressed might go free, but that the free might be oppressed. A day will come when God will reveal his judgments and arraign at his bar these mighty miscreants, and then every orphan that their bloody game has made, and every widow that sits sorrowing, and every maimed and wounded sufferer, and every bereaved heart in all the regions of this land, will rise up and come forth. Let the Lord lay upon these chief culprits of modern history their awful witness, and from thousands of battlefields shall rise up armies of air witnesses, who, with the memory of their awful sufferings, shall confront these miscreants with shrieks of fierce accusation, and every pale and starved prisoner shall raise his skinny hand in judgement. Blood shall call out for vengeance, and tears shall plead for justice, and grief shall silently beckon, the heart-smitten shall wail for justice, good men and angels will cry out how long, O Lord, how long wilt thou not avenge? And these guiltiest and most remorseless traitors, who have wrought and cultured men with might and wisdom and led for the destruction of their country, to the most accursed and detested of all criminals, shall have drenched a Continent with blood, and moved the foundations of their times with hideous crimes and cruelty, caught up in black clouds full of voices of vengeance and lurid with punishment, shall be whirled aloft and planged downward brever and forever, in an endless retribution, while God shall say, thus shall it be with all who betray their country, and all in heaven and upon earth will say, amen. [Voices—Amen, amen!] But for the people misled—for the millions who are entrained and driven into this civil war—let the trace of animosity remain. [Applause.] Let them mount their willing hands drop the musket, and they return to their allegiance, then seek to get on your own honest right hand to greet the Lord. Recall to them the old days of kindness. All resources of a renovated nation shall be applied to re-build their prosperity and smooth down the furrows of war.

Has this long and weary strife been an unmingled evil, has nothing been gained? Yes, much. The nation has attained to its manhood. Among Indian costumes is one which admits young men to the ranks of warriors. Only after severe trials of hunger, fatigue, pain, endurance, they reach their station not through years but through a generation has suffered, and now is strong. The elements of loyalty and patriotism, next in importance to religion, has been rooted and grounded, and there is something to be proud of, and pride to love. Never so much as now did we love our country. [Great applause. But, four such years of education in ideas, in the knowledge of political truth, in the love of history, in the geography of our own country, almost every inch of which we have probed with the bayonet, have never passed before. There is half a hundred years, advance in four. We believed in our institution and principles before, but now we know their power. It is one thing to look upon artillery and be sure that it is loaded; it is another thing to be relieved of its discharge. [Laughter.] We believed in the hidden power stored in our institutions, but we have never seen this nation thundering like the Sea of Galilee, as those that worshiped the calf at the foot of the mountain. A people educated and moral are competent to all the exigencies of national life; vote can govern better than a crown. We have proved it. [Applause.] A people intelligent and religious are strong in all economic elements. They are fitted for peace and competent to war; they are not easily

extinguished : they are patient in diversity, endure cheerfully needful bur-  
dens, tax themselves for real wants more  
loyal than any prince would dare to tax,  
and protect every poor birth without stint.  
They are prompt for the sword, and raise  
charity out of a realm of a dollar's want,  
their duty of beneficence. The habit  
of industry among freemen prepares them  
to meet the exhaustion of war with increase  
of productiveness commensurate with the  
need that exists. Their habits of skill  
enable them at once to supply such  
armies as only freedom can muster,  
with arms and munitions such  
as only free industry can create.  
Free society is terrible in war, and after-  
wards repairs the mischief of war with  
celerity almost as great as that which the  
sea heals the seams gashed in it by the  
edge of the plowing ship. Free society is  
terrible, when no longer needed it falls back  
on waves do to the level of the common  
sea that no wave may be greater than the  
undivided water. With proof of strength  
to great, yet in our infancy, we stand up  
among the nations of the world, asking no  
privileges, asserting no rights, but quietly  
assuming our place, but determined to be  
second to none in the race of civilization  
and religion. Of all nations, we are the  
most dangerous and the least to be feared.  
[Laughter and applause.]

We need not expound the perils that  
await upon enemies that assault, as they  
are sufficiently understood, [laughter], but  
we are not a dangerous people, because  
we are warlike. All the arrogant atti-  
tude of a nation, as well as its foreign  
governments are inspired by slavery  
and under the administration of its mis-  
sions. Our tastes, our habits, our interests,  
and our principles, incline us to the arts  
of peace. This nation was founded by the  
common people for the common people.  
We are seeking to embody in public econ-  
omy more liberty with higher justice and  
virtue than have been organized before.  
By the necessity of our doctrines we are  
put in sympathy with the masses of men  
in all nations. It is not our business to  
subdue nations, but to augment the  
powers of the common people. The vulgar  
ambition of mere domination, as it  
belongs to universal human nature, may  
inspire us, but it is withstood by the whole  
of our nature. Our good habits our pre-  
decessors, and our legends, our laws, re-  
cognize the obligation which our better  
moral principles lay upon us to act an ex-  
ample more temperate, humane and just  
than monarchical governments can. We  
will not suffer wrong, still less will we in-  
dict it upon our nations. Nor are we  
concerned that so many ignorant of our  
conflict for the present misconceive the  
reasons of our invincible national zeal.

Why contend, say they, for a little terri-  
tory that you do not need? Because it is  
ours. [Laughter and applause.] Because  
it is the interest of every citizen to save it  
is becoming a fortress and refuge of in-  
iquity. This nation is your home and  
father's house, and accused by the man  
who will not defend it to the utter end.  
[Applause.] More territory than we need!  
England, that is not large enough to be  
our pocket, [laughter] may think that it is  
more than we need, because it is more than  
they need; but we are better judges of what  
we need than they are. Shall a philan-  
thropist say to a banker who detains him-  
self against a robber, "Why do you need  
so much money?" But we will not reason  
with such questions. When any fore-  
ign nation willingly will divide their terri-  
tory, and give it cheerfully away, we  
will answer the question why we are fight-  
ing for territory. [Laughter.] At pres-  
ent I pass the Constitution of benefits  
that accrue to the Southern States from  
the rest of the nation, the South reaps  
only suffering, but good seed lies buried  
under the furrows of war that peace will  
bring to harvest. First, deadly doctrines  
have been purged away in blood. The  
subtle poison of secession was a perpetual  
threat of revolution. The sword has ended  
that danger. That which reason has  
affirmed as a philosophy, the people have  
settled as a fact. [Applause.] There can  
be no permanent government where each  
integral particle has liberty to fly off. Who  
would venture upon a voyage on a ship  
each plank and timber of which might  
withdraw at its pleasure? [Laughter  
and applause.] But the people have  
reasoned, but the logic of the sword and  
of the ballot and they have declared  
that States are inseparable parts of the  
National Government. They are not  
sovereign. State rights remain, but  
sovereignty is a right higher than all others,  
and that has been made into a common  
stock for the benefit of all. [Applause.]  
All further agitation is ended. This element  
must be cast out of political problems  
henceforth, that the poison will not wrangle  
in the blood. Another thing has been  
learned—the rights and duties of minorities.  
The people of the whole nation are  
of more authority than the people of any  
section. These United States are supreme.  
Over the Northern, Western and Southern  
States. No one ought not to have required  
the awful chastisement of this war to teach  
that a minority must submit to the control  
of the nation's government to the majority.  
The army and navy have been good politi-  
cal schools. [Laughter and applause.]  
What then shall hinder the rebuilding of  
this Republic? The evil spirit is cast out;  
why should not this nation cease to wan-  
der among tombs cutting itself? Why  
should it not come clothed and in its right  
mind to sit at the feet of Jesus? Is it  
feared that the Government will oppress  
the conquered States? What possible moti-  
vations has the Government to narrow the  
base of that pyramid on which its own per-  
petuity stands. Is it feared that the  
rights of the North will be withheld?  
The South is not a jealous of State  
rights than the North. State rights, from  
the earliest colonial days, were the pride  
and peculiar pride and jealousy of New Eng-  
land. In every stage of national devel-  
opment, it was peculiarly Northern, and not  
Southern statesmen who guarded State  
rights, especially as we were forming  
the Constitution. But once united, the  
loyal States gave up forever that which  
had been delegated to the National Gov-  
ernment, and now, in the hour of victory,  
the loyal States do not mean to trench upon  
Southern States rights. They will not do  
it nor suffer it to be done. There is  
another rule for high latitudes and  
another for low. We take nothing from  
the Southern States that has not already  
been taken from the Northern. The South  
shall have just those rights that every  
Eastern, every Middle, every Western  
State has,—none, no, no, no! We are not  
seeking our own aggrandizement by  
povertying the South. Its prosperity is  
an indispensable element of our own. We  
have shown by all that we have suffered  
in war how great is our estimate of the im-  
portance of the Southern States of this Union,  
and we will measure that estimate now  
in peace by still greater exertions for their  
rebuilding. Will reflecting men not per-  
ceive the wisdom of accepting estab-  
lished facts and with alacrity of enterprise  
go to retrieve the past? Slavery cannot  
come back. It is the interest, therefore,  
of every man to hasten its end. Do you  
want more of the same? Do you want  
of contest? Will you gather up the unex-  
ploded fragments of this prodigious mag-  
nitude of mischief and heap them up for  
continued explosions? Does not the South  
need peace? and since free labor is in-  
evitable, will you have it in its worst form?

ent, indolent, or shall it be educated, self-respecting, moral and self-supporting? Will you have men as drudgers, or will you have them as citizens? Since you have vindicated the government and cemented its foundation stones with their blood, may they not offer their tribute of support to maintain its laws and its rights? It is better for religion, it is better for political integrity, it is better for industry, it is better for money, if you will have that motive, that you should educate the black man, and by education make him a citizen. Applause.] They who refuse education to the black man would turn the South into a vast poorhouse, and labor into a pandulum of necessity, vibrating between poverty and indolence. From this pulpit of broken stone, we speak forth our earnest greeting to all the land: we offer to the president of the United States our solemn congratulations that God has sustained his life and health under the unparalleled sufferings and sufferings of four bloody years, and permitted him to behold this auspicious consummation of that national unity or which he has waited, with so much patience and fortitude, and for which he has labored with such disinterested wisdom. Applause.] To the members of the Government associated with him in the administration of perilous affairs in critical times; to the Senators and Representatives of the United States, who have eagerly fashioned the instruments by which the popular will might express and enforce itself, we tender our grateful thanks. To the officers and men in the army, who have so faithfully, skillfully and gloriously upheld their country's authority by suffering, labor and sublime courage, we offer here a tribute beyond the compass of words. [Great applause.] Upon those true and faithful citizens, men and women who have borne up with unflinching courage in the darkest hour, and covered the land with their labors of love and charity, we invoke the divinest blessings of Him who has so faithfully imitated. [Applause.] But chiefly to Thee, God of our fathers: we render thanksgiving and praise for that wondrous providence that has wrought forth from such a harvest of war the seed of so much liberty and peace. We invoke peace upon the North; peace to the West; peace to the South. In the name of God, we lift up our banner and dedicate it to Peace, Union and Liberty, now and forever more. Amen! [Great Applause.]

**CITY NOTICES.**

FOR BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Go to Bryant Straton and Spencer's Milwaukee Commercial College. "The best is the cheapest." The college paper is sent free to any address. law196579.

REMOVED.—Dr. Judd Electric Physician and Surgeon, has removed his office to north Main street, Bates' block, office formerly occupied by Bates & Nichols. All calls promptly attended in or out of the office. Consultation free. april24latw6906.

HOUSE WANTED.—In a good location, convenient to business, and containing from 8 to 10 rooms. Any person having such a house to rent will please address P. O. Box 134. mar18du6797.

Janesville, March 27th 1865.

MAY FAIR AND FESTIVAL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The Fair will open on Monday, May 1st at the Hyatt House Hall, and be kept open each day from 10 o'clock a. m., to 10 o'clock p. m., until Thursday evening the 4th inst., and close up with an auction sale of any goods remaining undisposed of. After the sale, a festival party for dancing will open. Admission tickets 30 cts.

Admission during the Fair 10 cts. Every delicacy will be found on the refreshment tables. A band will be in attendance during the evenings. april27du6923.

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DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY, DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, B East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. E. F. Colwell Wholesale agent for Wisconsin. april23daw1y.

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SEWING-MACHINES.—Of the many inventions and improvements of sewing-machines, none have so satisfactorily stood the test of time and service as Grover & Baker's. They have taken the highest premiums at the recent State Fairs of fifteen States; they have, moreover, received the warmest encomiums from all persons who have ever used the machines, and those who have had opportunities to compare the different styles of machines, generally prefer Grover & Baker's to any other. They do the work neatly and well, do not get out of order, and are readily adapted to any kind of sewing. We would advise our lady readers, who are in want of a sewing-machine, to call at Grover and Baker's.—Brooklyn Standard.

Offices—No. 13 Newhall House, Milwaukee; J. A. French, Agent. No. 3 Hyatt House Block, Janesville.

H. M. WATSON, Agent. april26latw6919.

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**Ice! Ice for 1865!**

Kent & Murdock, having bought out J. W. Allen, the former ice dealer of Janesville, in addition to the large quantity of ice in their new ice house, are now prepared to furnish ice to the citizens of Janesville for the coming season, ending October 1st 1865, at the following prices:

15 lbs. per day	\$10.00
20 " " "	12.00
30 " " "	15.00
40 " " "	25.00
50 " " "	and upwards 30 cts per ton'd.

Orders left with E. L. Dimock at his General Agency, Lappin's block, Milwaukee St., will be promptly attended to. Drivers will also be supplied with blank orders.

Season customers will pay July 1st 1865. A liberal discount made to those who pay in advance. april30latw6994.

**FOR INVALIDS.—French Choc-**  
late, Broma, Farina, Oct. Meal, Peas, Cocoa,

**Dry Goods.**

**NEW GOODS!**

— AT —

**ENNETT'S!**

**OLD GOODS AND PANIC PRICES DISTANCED!**

Good Goods at Prices that will Please the Most Difficult.

A few more of these beautiful

**DRESS GOODS,**

Which have been the admiration of all, now on sale

**Cheaper than Ever!**

CALL SOON

AND

**SAVE MONEY.**

ap844wtf6528

**NEW SPRING GOODS!**

**ECHLIN & FOOTE,**

Invite attention to their

Large, Select and Varied Stock of Fine Goods,

**FOR FIRST-CLASS GARMENTS.**

Gentlemen who wish to wear

**GOOD CLOTHES**

AT A MODERATE OUTLAY OF CASH,

can be accommodated at our House.

Our long experience and strict attention to the holding business enable us to offer the very BEST GOODS at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. We do not all

**NEW IMPROVEMENTS**

pertaining to our Trade, and shall be fully up to the times in procuring the

**NOVELTIES OF FASHION**

AS THEY APPEAR.

We attend personally to the interest of every customer, and guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

ap144wtf6528 ECHLIN & FOOTE.

**NEW GOODS**

**JUST RECEIVED**

AT

**SMITH & BOSTWICK'S**

**A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT**

OF

**SPRING & SUMMER CLOTH**

AND

**CASSIMERES,**

Embracing some of the

**Very Choicest Novelties**

IN

**PATTERN AND STYLE**

that have ever been exhibited in this city. All of which having been purchased within the last week, and at prices that will defy any attempt at competition.

Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call upon and examine the above goods.

April 17th, 1865. SMITH & BOSTWICK, ap174wtf6893

**\$100,000 WANTED**

WANTED BY

**W. M'KEY & BRO.**

FROM

**One Dollar to \$100,000**

OF

**Wisconsin Encurrent Bank Bill.**

For which we will pay the

**HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH**

To City and Country Merchants we would say that for

**GOOD LARGE LOTS**

We will pay a price which will enable them to take it at a

**SMALL DISCOUNT**

For Merchandise.

McKEY & BRO.,  
Main Street Store, East side Main St.,  
Sign "Golden Sheep,"  
ap184wtf6891

**LADIES GO TO THE**

**NOVELTY EMPORIUM**

AND

**LADIES' TRIMMING STORE**

No. 3, Myers' Block, Janesville,

or Bradley, Duplex, Eldorado, and the O. K. How  
nomies, Toilet Soap and Perfumery,  
York Worsters. of all shawns and kinds, Fancy  
Knit Shawls, Fashionable Buckles and  
Belts, Fancy Back, Side and Circular  
Combs, New York Styles Dress  
Buttons, Baggy Gown, Cables  
Cord, Velvet and Trim-  
ming Ribbons, Laces,  
Elegance and  
True tinge,  
Ladies' Laces and  
Paper Collar and  
Cuffs, Lace Veils, Fan  
Embellias Handkerchiefs,  
Kahuldried Silk and Chenille,  
Machine Twist and Thread, Head bands,  
Burekin Hair Pins, Embroidery, Port-  
Serpentine and Alpaca Braids, Clock Ornaments,  
and Towels, Hosiery and Gloves, Canvases and Prefere  
of or Card Board, together with a large and varied  
assortment of

**SHALL WIVES,**

valuable for Old Ladies, Young Ladies and Children  
all of which your attention is respectfully invited  
to call upon and examine the above goods.



